

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

WHAT IS TO BECOME OF THIS COUNTRY?

BY JUDGE STORY.

When we reflect on what has been, what is, how is it possible not to feel a profound sense of the responsibilities of this republic to all future ages? What vast motives press upon us for lofty effort? What brilliant prospects invite our enthusiasm? What solemn warnings at once demand our vigilance, and moderate our confidence?

The old world has already revealed to us in its unsealed books, the beginning and end of all its marvellous struggles in the cause of liberty. Greece! lovely Greece! the land of scholars and the nurse of arms, where sister republics, in fair procession, chanted the praise of liberty and the good, where is she? For two thousand years the oppressors have bound her to the earth. Her arts are no more. The last sad relics of her temples are but the barracks of a ruthless soldiery: the fragments of her columns and palaces are in the dust, yet beautiful in the ruins. Her sons were united at Thermopylae and Marathon, and the tide of her triumph rolled back upon the Hellespont. She fell by the hands of her own people. The man of Macedonia did not work the work of destruction. It was already done by her own corruptions, banishments and dissensions.

Rome!—republican Rome! whose eagles glanced in the rising sun, where and what is she? The eternal city yet remains proud even in her desolation, noble in decline, venerable in the majesty of religion, and calm in the composure of death. The malaria has but travelled in the parts won by the destroyer. More than eighteen centuries have mourned over the loss of the empire. A moral disease was upon her before Caesar had crossed the Rubicon, and Brutus did not restore her health by the deep probings of the Senate chamber. The Goths and Vandals, and Huns, the swarms of the north, completed only what was begun at home. Romans betrayed Rome. The legions were bought and sold, but the people paid the tribute money.

And where are the republics of modern times which cluster around immortal Italy? Venice and Genoa exist but in name. The Alps, indeed look down upon the brave and peaceful Swiss, in their native fastnesses; but the guaranty of their freedom is their weakness, and not their strength. The mountains are not easily retained. When the invader comes, he moves like an avalanche, carrying destruction in his path. The peasantry sink before him. The country, too, is too poor for plunder, and too rough for a valuable conquest. Nature presents her eternal barrier on every side, to check the wantonness of ambition. And Switzerland remains with her simple institutions, a military road to climates scarcely worth a permanent possession, and protected by the jealousy of her neighbors.

We stand the latest, and if we fall, probably the last example of self-government by the people. We have begun it under circumstances of the most auspicious nature. We are in the vigor of youth. Our growth has never been checked by the oppression of tyranny. Our constituents never have been enfeebled by the vices or luxuries of the world.

Such as we are, we have been from the beginning; simple, hardy, intelligent, accustomed to self-government and self-respect. The Atlantic rolls between us and a formidable foe. Within our own territory, stretching through many degrees of latitude we have the choice of many products, and many means of independence. The government is mild. The press is free. Religion is free. Knowledge reaches, or may reach every home. What fairer prospects of success could be presented? What more is necessary than for the people to preserve what they themselves have created.

Already has the age caught the spirit of our institutions. It has assented the the Andes, and snuffed the breezes of both oceans. It has infused itself in the life blood of Europe, and warmed the sunny plains of France, and the low lands of Holland. It has touched the philosophy of Germany and the North, and moving on ward to the South, has opened to Greece the lesson of better days.

Can it be that America under such circumstances can betray herself?—That she is to be added to the catalogue of republics, the inscription upon whose ruin is, "they were, but they are not." Forbid it my countrymen. Forbid it Heaven.

I call upon you, FATHERS, by the shades of your ancestors, by the dear ashes which repose in this precious soil, by all you hope to be, resist every project of disunion; resist every attempt to fetter your conscience, or smother your Public Schools, or extinguish your system of Public Instruction.

I call upon you, MOTHERS, by that which never fails in woman, the love of your offspring, to teach them as they climb your knees, to lean on your bosoms, the blessings of liberty. Swear them to the altar, as with their baptismal vows to be true to their country, and never forsake her.

I call upon you, young men, to remember whose sons you are, whose blood flows in your veins. Life can never be too short which brings nothing but disgrace and oppression. Death never comes too soon, if necessary, in defence of the liberties of our country.

ADVANCE OF THE MEXICAN ARMY TO SAN LUIS POTOSI.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. BRAVO.

By the last express mail from the South, the official proclamation of Gen. Bravo to his army, dated at San Luis Potosi, has been received in this city. We have been permitted to make a translation of it; and herewith lay the same before our readers.

It will thus be seen that the Mexican army is advancing rapidly upon Texas. PROCLAMATION.

The General in chief of the army of the north to the forces under his command:

Soldiers!—You are destined to form an important part of the army that returns to Texas. Since the grand work of our independence was achieved, our country never called upon its worthy sons in defence of a more sacred cause, nor to sustain a more just war. In that Texas, which there should only be found people friendly to the Mexicans, and grateful for the generous hospitality granted by them, you but meet with hordes of insolent adventurers, who, when our usurped lands are claimed from them, answer by raising the savage cry of war.

A trifling success, which must be attributed to the aid which they were looked upon, and by no means to their own prowess, has filled them with vain glory. They consider the soldiers of our army as cowards, and effeminate, though this same army, during twenty-six years of continual combat, has never once shunned danger, but, on the contrary, given strong proofs of suffering and madness of these adventurers knows no bounds: they have threatened to carry the war as far as the walls of Mexico itself—foolish men that they are! We forgive this extravagant idea, but at the same time deceive them. Let them be made acquainted with the true character of the soldiers of the Republic. On, on! and let them understand that to us has been committed the guardianship of the honor of the nation to us the vengeance for the outrage she has received; to us, in fine, the charge of making it evident to them, that a magnanimous people is not to be insulted with impunity.

Soldiers! Our comrades are waiting our arrival on the northern frontier, and are impatient to share with us the renown of our first efforts. Let us proceed to join them without delay; and all united, let us fulfil the sacred duty entrusted to us. It requires but one small effort to secure the integrity of the national territory; and to restore the national character, as well as the inestimable blessings of peace.

Soldiers of the army of the north! What I expect from you is subordination, discipline, respect for property, firmness in the hour of battle, clemency towards the conquered. The example will be set by your commanders, and victory will follow in your footsteps;—of this I, as your commanding general, assure you. He will be found always near you, the first to encounter danger, and when the campaign shall be terminated, he will recommend your services, that they may be recompensed as they deserve, and will then leave to you, exclusively, the merit of having triumphed.

Camp, in San Luis Potosi, Nov. 9th 1836. NICHOLAS BRAVO.

Oriental Compliments.—Our readers doubtless know that a treaty of friendship and commerce was negotiated about three years ago, with the Sultan of Muscat, (a gentleman by the way, and a liberal, enlightened monarch) by Edmund Roberts, Esq. (late deceased,) who went out in the Peacock for that purpose. The second mission of Mr. Roberts, on which he was engaged at the time of his death, in June last, was to carry out the ratifications of the treaties entered into with the Sultan of Muscat and the King of Siam; and also, we believe, to make another effort to negotiate a treaty with the Emperor of Cochinchina, the first having failed through the absurd and vexatious requisitions of etiquette insisted on by the Cochinchinese officials. The following translation of the letter written by the Sultan of Muscat to the President, is a good specimen of Oriental courtesy and compliment. We have obtained it from the narrative of the mission written by Mr. Roberts, and now almost ready for publication.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN.

"To the most high and mighty Andrew Jackson, President of the United States of America, whose name shines with so much splendour throughout the world. I pray most sincerely that on receipt of this letter it may find his Highness the President of the United States in high health, and that his happiness may be constantly on the increase. On a most fortunate day, and at a happy hour, I had the honor to receive your Highness's letter, every word of which is clear and distinct as the sun at noon day, and every letter shone forth as brightly as the stars in the Heavens. Your Highness's letter was received by your faithful and highly honorable representative and ambassador Edmund Roberts, who made me supremely happy in explaining the object of his mission, and I have complied in every respect with the wishes of your honorable ambassador, in concluding a treaty of friendship and commerce between our respective countries, which shall be faithfully observed by myself and my successors, as long as the world endures. And his Highness may depend that all American vessels resorting to the ports within my dominions shall know no difference, in point of good treatment between my country and that

of his own, most fortunate and happy country, where felicity ever dwells. I most firmly hope that his Highness, the President, may ever consider me as his firm and true friend, and that I will ever hold the President of the United States very near and dear to my heart, and my friendship shall never know any diminution, but shall continue to increase till time is no more. I offer most sincerely and truly, to his highness the President, my entire and devoted services, to execute any wishes the President may have within my dominions, or within any ports or places wherein I possess the slightest influence.

"This from your obedient friend, SYED BIN SULTAN.

"Written on the twenty-second day of the Moon, Jamada Alawel, in the year Alhajra, 1243,* at the royal Palace in the city of Muscat.

"This letter is to have the address of being presented to the most high and mighty Andrew Jackson, President of the United States of America, whose name shines with so much brilliancy throughout the world."

*Corresponding to the 7th of Oct. 1833.

A new, and it would appear, a most effectual safeguard against fire has been discovered by a gentleman of Washington. It is a composition of the appearance and consistency of paint, which when applied to wood renders it secure from damage or destruction by fire. A public experiment of its utility was made last week in Washington, in the presence of the Mayor, General Edwards, Mr. Cunningham, and several other gentlemen, the surprising results of which are thus noticed in the Georgetown Metropolitan.

Two small houses had been constructed of dry pine boards, the one open to permit a free passage for the flames and air, and the other close built and secure. Thirty barrels of pine shavings were then placed around and in contact with both the buildings, and six barrels of the same inflammable matter were piled up on the floor of the open house in contact also with the sides of the interior. When the match was applied, the flames rose to a considerable height above both the structures, with much fierceness; but on the decline of the fire it was found that the house was not even scorched, except in one or two places, where the paint had not been well applied. The close built house which had been properly prepared, escaped entirely. The fire continued for nearly an hour in a manner that would certainly have reduced to a heap of ashes any pine, oak, or other wooden building covered with ordinary paint.

Colonel Pambour declares that this composition will not cost more than common paint, that it may be made as fine and beautiful, and various in color, and that it possesses far greater durability.

The gentlemen above mentioned, and others who witnessed the experiment, have issued a certificate expressive of their satisfaction, and strongly recommending the paint to the attention of Government.—Balt. Amer.

THE UNION.—There was a period when it would have been considered almost treason to the country, to have mooted the dissolution of the Union, or the geographical separation of the states. It was mildly deprecated by Washington in his valedictory address, it was strenuously denounced by Jefferson, and furiously reprobated by Jackson. Yet despite the profoundest advice of our ablest statesmen, the topic of a separation of the southern from the northern states, has not been considered a *noli me tangere*; but it has been industriously and even dispassionately discussed by many whose own interests, property and constitutional rights, surpass their respect for revolutionary recollections and federal connection.

This is sincerely to be lamented. There are none who admire more warmly the glorious fabric of republican freedom and institutions effected by the federal constitution than the citizens of the south—there are none more anxious that it should be perpetual. But if they are no longer defended by the axes of that constitution in their rights of property as well as of liberty and life, their thoughts will naturally revert to their means of protection more immediate and more secure. They were fully contented that their States should become integral members of the American Union, provided they had the guarantees for their life, liberty and property. These were given, and they were satisfied.

But if the constitutional rights be violated in any one respect by any portion of the republic, the federal union is itself violated, for that depends on the constitution, the whole constitution and nothing but the constitution. Yet that constitution guarantees the right to hold slaves like other property; and those who wantonly assail that right, assail the constitution, and the continuance of the Union. Its not being a common right, rests with the citizens where it does not exist; its being now the peculiar right of the southern States, does not therefore warrant its being violated by those who have voluntarily foregone the common right—its violation will consequently sever the bonds of union; in which if one link is broken, the whole chain is destroyed.

The subject has been brought to a very narrow focus by the fanatical abolitionists, and by the enforced laws of the northern States. The former seek to interfere with slave property where it exists in *solido*—the latter, where it

exists in *transitu*; so that slaveholders see palpably written on that focus the dread alternative, 'Abolition of slavery,' or a dissolution of the Union. No other choice is left, but submission; or a resolute determination to maintain their reserved rights which had been fruitlessly guaranteed by the constitution.

Immediate interests control the actions of all, be they even practical Christians or professing patriots; and it is not likely that southern citizens will preserve the shadow of constitutional rights when their dearest interests are wantonly assailed. It may be sport under the plausible feelings of humanity to our northern brethren, in attacking those rights, but it would be death of slaveholders were they to forego to forfeit their vital interests.

In consequence of the news of Gen. Bravo's expedition against Texas, the Texan Secretary of War immediately issued a general order, the most important portion of which is as follows:

"I am directed by President Sam. Houston to order that every able-bodied man subject to military service shall provide himself with a good rifle or gun for service and 100 rounds of ammunition, with a good horse, if he can be procured. This state of preparation is announced, that every Texan may be prepared to rally to the standard of his country at a moment's warning. I am directed to say that no call will be made upon the force of the country until the necessity is urgent and absolute.

We must be prepared to meet the enemy. We know they are impetuous in their resentments, and unconquerable in their hatred towards us. We must be prepared to meet them, and act in future on their own principles of warfare.

The immediate organization of the militia of the country is ordered; and each company is to consist of fifty six men, rank and file, with one captain one first and one second lieutenant.

All those who have an interest in the country are requested to remain in readiness to defend it with blood and their lives, as demanded by necessity."

Steamboats on the Chesapeake.—The Baltimore American, advertising to the numerous accidents which have lately taken place with steamboats, makes the following remarks in relation to those on the Chesapeake and its waters:—"During the whole time for which steamboats have been used on the Chesapeake and its tributary streams, there has been but one accident of a serious character, and that occurred some ten or twelve years since in the case of the Eagle, by which the life of one of our most distinguished members of the bar was lost. We have steamers in great numbers passing between this city and the various points on our bay, and beyond it, some times during the most boisterous weather, and yet, with the exception above mentioned, not a casualty of any moment has occurred."

ELEGANT HIGHLAND EPIGRAPH.—There is something singularly beautiful and affecting in the following epitaph, which an old newspaper represents as translated from one (in Gaelic probably) in the parish church of Glenorchy, Argyleshire:—"Lo, she lies here in the dust, and her memory fills me with grief: silent is the tongue of Melody, and the hand of Elegance is now at rest. No more shall the poor give his blessing, nor shall the naked be warmed with the fleece of thy flock; the tear shalt thou not wipe away from the eye of the wretched. Where now, O feeble is the wanted help? No more my fair shall we sit at my hospitable board. Gone forever is the sound of no more. Who can express our grief? Flow, ye tears off!"

PRINTERS LOOK OUT!!!

BURGLARY.—Some time since a printer calling himself CHAS. HENRY WHITE, came to our office in a destitute condition and begged employ. Though not in want of a workman we employed him—he attended steadily to his work until Friday last, when he got drunk, and remained in that situation hanging around the groceries until Monday night, when shortly after dark, he broke into our office, and after breaking open several drawers decamped with two guns, worth about thirty-five or forty dollars—one of the guns he broke and sold the same evening at a grocery for two dollars—the other with the thief are not yet taken.

P. S. Since writing the above we have discovered that he also stole a brown Petersham overcoat—two vests and three shirts. White is about thirty-five or forty years old, about five feet seven or eight inches high, has a down look and scar on his face. It is supposed he will make for Louisville or New Orleans. Printers are requested to copy this severally.

Indiana Palladium.

A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette says—

A boarder at Gadeby's was arrested on Wednesday evening, on several charges of robbery. I believe the forcing of the trunk of Mr. King, one of the Senators from Alabama, and the abstraction of sundry peices of specie, led to the discovery of the gentleman. He is, or pretends to be, an officer of the enemy and has been boarding at our fashionable hotels during the whole summer, for the purpose of more conveniently carrying on his operations. He has round him a letter belt, excellently constructed for the purpose of carrying a variety of keys, and this belt was completely furnished with instruments which would enable him, with the utmost facility, to make an entrance into any trunk which might be

desirous to inspect. I do not know to what extent these depredations may have been committed, but there is no doubt that this loafer has been carrying on business to a great, and, hitherto, to a very profitable extent. His crime, however, may now be considered as brought to a termination, and he will probably take up his quarters, hereafter, at the Penitentiary.

Scarcely a day passes that does not furnish some new proof of the wonderful growth of the West, and the propriety of forming such connections with that portion of our country as shall insure to us its boundless and invaluable trade. As cases in point, we will mention that in the village of Edin, Penna., a lot, which in March last was sold for \$15,500, has within a few days brought thirty-three thousand dollars, and that at the late Presidential Election the State of Ohio, a few years since a wilderness, polled 202,322 votes, whilst Pennsylvania only cast 170,063, being 37,270 votes less. Thus we behold population, and with it, power, passing to the Westward, indicating clearly that the sceptre is ere long to be transferred beyond the mountains, and that the true way to insure wealth and greatness, is to become the furnishers of the luxuries and necessities of life to those sections, receiving from them in return the products of their mines, their forests and their soil.

From the Outwary [Illinois Republican.

The Rev. Elder B. Mack.—Amidst the various crimes of depravity which daily characterise the most degraded wretches of wickedness, none can more deeply debase, or render more worthy of punishment than that with which the individual stands charged whose name heads this article.

In contrast with him the long and loud damned Avery might almost be redeemed from ignominy, and Robinson, though imbued with scarlet, whitened into snow.

Previous to the Rev. gentleman's coming to the west, as a missionary leader, he pressed into his service the Rev. Mr. Whitney and wife, but no sooner had they arrived in this country, than the diabolical fiend began to spread his artful snares. He professed a great love for the heathen, and therefore contrived to send the unsuspecting Mr. Whitney one hundred miles up the country, that during his absence, he might, if possible, seduce to his embrace the artless, lovely, and confiding Mrs. Whitney. His expressions of affection became uncommonly warm, yet it was all religion. His wishes for her comfort were hourly repeated, yet it was all for religion. His conduct grew more than familiar, but still, as he expressed himself, it was the result of religion. Mr. W. had scarcely departed before the ear of this lovely, and pious young woman, was assailed with all the soft language of religious love; a drug more fatal in its effects than that which Othello used in seducing the lovely Desdemona. This Rev. Elder B. Mack would love her as a sister, then doat on her as a member, and anon, worship her as an angel. Alas! how often have many of our fair sisters been thus loved, adored, and seduced, beneath that thickest of cloaks—religion! and that too by its high sounding leaders. Let fair sisters beware!

Finding, however, that all his insinuations could not avail any thing in his wish, he determined on force, and then, in an unsuspecting moment, seized her in one of her retired walks, and sacrificed all that is dear to a wife, and more than valuable to a husband, at the shrine of his brutal power. A warrant has been issued for his apprehension, but he, to evade the punishment which he so justly merits, has fled with his family back east, where crime is more fashionable and justice less severe. Thus by his brutal act, he has destroyed the peace and happiness of a young and lovely, artless and pious woman. He has laid waste, as with a blighting milder, the fond and cherished delights of a husband, and impressed the dawning reason of her child, a blasted parent and a tarnished name. The church has received a shock; the name of a mission is proverbial, and the world blushes at such fiend like clerical depravity.

After he had finished his work of lust, he wished to soothe her bleeding heart, by justifying himself, quoting for his examples, David, Solomon, and many of the Old Testament authorities.

A correspondent of the New York Courier, writing from Washington, says— "There evidently is a change in the feelings of Congress since the last session, on the subject of Texas.—Texas has lost ground, not only in the North but in the South. It is extremely doubtful whether they can obtain a recognition of their independence by the present Congress. As the affair now stands, the chances are against it.

The President continues very feeble. He is not in a condition to see his friends or transact business. If the hemorrhage returns, in but a slight degree, there will probably be an immediate end to his life. His best friends are greatly alarmed, and I believe with sufficient cause.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writes—"The reception of Gov. McDuffie's Message this morning was early noised abroad, and the greatest eagerness was manifested to obtain a perusal of it. In Congress it created more sensation than the Message of the President. The stand which he takes against Texas is decisive, bold, and energetic, and excites the utmost surprise here amongst those who were not aware of the fact

that these were actually the sentiments of a large majority of the intelligent people of the South, maugre the declaration made to the contrary, at the last Session, by Messrs. Senators Preston and Calhoun. The South Carolina Governor speaks the sentiments of the Southern States, when he declares that those of our citizens who have voluntarily expatriated themselves, and become the subjects of another government, are in no way entitled to our sympathy, or our protection, whether they left their country on account of interest, or honor, or infamy."

From the Baltimore American.

We never behold young and lovely females tending flowers, that we are not struck with the great appropriateness of the association. Pure and untainted by the vices of the world, they are the proper guardians, and fitting protectors of the emblems of the loveliness and virtues of which they are the living depositories. In the spring tide of existence, their moral and intellectual endowments are just budding and shooting, forth, whilst their physical charms are growing into that state of matured grace and perfect loveliness which is to cause them to be loved and admired. Their feelings are in all their freshness, unscathed by the chilling influences of disappointed hopes or unrequited affection, and manifest themselves with an ardour unchecked by the dictates of jealous prudence, or the wary suggestions of calculating, self-protecting interest. For them, to think is to give utterance to their thoughts, and to feel is to give form and expression to their emotions, with a guileless simplicity, unconscious of the possibility of misconception, and fearless, because unsuspecting, of ill-natured misapprehensions. In the blossoming flower may be seen the exquisite tints of their own fairness and beauty—in the natural tastefulness of the arrangement of its leaves and spreading shoots, emblems of their own heaven born graces. Whilst like them they are lovely beyond expression, like them they must bloom for the appointed season, and like them decline into the sear and yellow leaf of existence.—To both the term of being is short and exposed to infinite vicissitudes. The breath of the north wind may be long scatter before it the yet young and tender beauties of the one, or the scorching rays of the midday's sun cause them to shrivel and fall, to be trodden under foot, whilst of the other, all the charms and budding promise may be destroyed by the ruffian whisper of a censorious world or the blighting influences of passions untrained. Fair and fragile alike it is proper they should accompany one another, and happy is it for her, who learns from such companionship, how exquisitely beautiful and how unspokeably delicate is female loveliness, which to be preserved must be guarded with more than a miser's care.

Self Mutilation.—In the county of Suffolk, England, a man of the name of Wilson lately undertook to commit suicide. He provided himself with a single barrelled gun, loaded with swan shot, which he took in his hand, and a pistol, loaded with slogs, which he put in his pocket. In discharging the musket, he blew away the jawbones, the tongue, the mouth, and part of the nose, leaving the brain untouched. Instead of finishing the work by discharging the pistol, he then walked into the house, and seated himself very composedly till the arrival of two surgeons, who came and dressed the wound, which healed. He receives nourishment through a flexible tube, and communicates his wishes by writing. He is speechless of course, and presents a horrible spectacle.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 10.—We are informed, from high authority, that the Texan Government intends entering a formal complaint before the Cabinet, at Washington, against the practice pursued by American citizens of introducing into their territory, in vessels belonging to the United States, negroes coming from other quarters than this Union, and further, that their Minister at Washington will be instructed to ask of our government that a vessel be ordered to cruise along their coast, to prevent such introduction of unlawful slaves, and also that a small force be stationed at the mouth of the Sabine, to guard against their being landed on the coast of the United States and immediately transferred to the Texan territory. Adjacent to the mouth of the Sabine are numerous inlets and coves, where small vessels may easily be concealed, from these points, at present very remote from any settlements or garrisons, it is easy, without the fear of detection, to transport slaves across the Sabine, and thereby escape the laws of both countries, inasmuch as the constitution of Texas admits of the transportation of negroes from the United States, while it prohibits it from every other country. The Congress of Texas will also pass a law, prohibiting the introduction of any but slaves born in the United States. These praiseworthy determinations of the Texan Republic will certainly silence the enemies of the country who have alleged the existence of an intention on the part of the Texans to open a direct traffic with the African slave coast, for the purpose of supplying their country with negroes.—It will also dissipate the fears of the fastidious intermeddlers in Texan affairs in the British House of Parliament, and prove to the world, that on this score at least there can be no objection to the annexation of Texas to the American Union, and also that in the wisdom of her provisions and justness of her regulations she is every way worthy of having her destiny associated with ours.

LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY, JAN. 12, 1837.

CITY ELECTION.—On Saturday last an Election was held in this City for Mayor and 12 Councilmen, to serve the ensuing year. We have every reason to believe the result which will be found below, will relieve the citizens from the further nuisance of stone dust, which has been heretofore so liberally bestowed upon them.

The vote for Mayor stood as follows:

J. G. McKinney, 336
Stephen Chipley, 245

McKinney's maj. 91

The following gentlemen were elected Councilmen, viz.

Ward No. 1.—W. A. LEAVY,
J. G. CHINN,
J. L. HICKMAN.

No. 2.—S. C. TROTTER,
W. J. KEISER,
JAS. HAMILTON.

No. 3.—T. H. PINDELL,
JOHN HENRY,
T. K. LAYTON.

No. 4.—JNO. BRENNAN,
W. H. RAINEY,
JOS. K. GRAVES.

Through inadvertence, we omitted to notice the suggestion of the Intelligencer inviting a Convention of Kentucky Publishers and Editors in Lexington, on the 22d February. The Editors of the Maysville Monitor and Eagle, and of the Paris Citizen, have given their approval of the measure, and we have but little doubt the meeting will be fully attended.

In the U. S. Senate, Dr H. W. Hendricks of Indiana, introduced a bill to authorize the United States to purchase the private Stock of the Louisville and Portland Canal.

Mr Benton introduced his expunging resolutions on the same day.

John W. Crockett, son of the late eccentric Davy, is spoken of as a candidate for Congress, to represent the district formerly represented by his father.

Fifty houses, among them sixteen stores have been destroyed by fire in Augusta, Georgia.

Gen. Jackson's health is said to be so far restored, that he is permitted by his physicians to see company and leave his room.

LEWIS F. LINN has been unanimously re-elected a Senator from Missouri.

Mr Clay's Land Bill.—The Observer of yesterday, thus announces the probable fate of Mr Clay's favorite measure, upon which we congratulate the country:

"We perceive by the proceedings of Congress, that the Committee on Public Lands, of which Mr. Walker is Chairman, in the Senate, to whom Mr Clay's Land Bill was referred, has reported with an amendment, striking out the whole bill, save the enacting clause, and substituting another, which restricts the sales of the Public lands to actual settlers, and to them in small quantities. This is another evidence of the extent to which party feeling and prejudice carry men. This measure of Mr. Clay has passed both houses of Congress once by very large majorities, and the President put it in his pocket and failed to return in before the adjournment, thereby preventing its becoming a law. Many of his own political friends voted for it, and it was thought by the statesmen of the day to be one of the most magnificent schemes of public policy, that has been introduced into Congress for years. But its great defect consisted in having Mr. Clay as its author, and hence Gen. Jackson's violent opposition to it. This feeling of hostility to a great measure, because it emanated from a parentage that he did not like, the President has succeeded in imparting to his followers; and those who were once most clamorous for its passage, have now shifted as if touched by a Magician's wand. The honest portion of the people of all parties cannot but view this matter with inexpressible feelings of indignation and contempt."

It would seem strange to any one reading the foregoing, that the Observer should have been so ardent in recommending the re-election of Mr. Clay, contrary to his own wishes. If a valuable and highly important measure is to be defeated merely because it is advocated by Mr. Clay, would it not have been wise in the Kentucky Legislature to have permitted him to retire, and select some other, less obnoxious, from whom we might perhaps derive some benefit. But the insinuation is too absurd even to deserve this notice.

THE BONAPARTE FAMILY. It would seem that the United States is to afford an asylum to more of this family. We can but have better feelings towards King Louis Philippe for his magnanimity,

so different from that practised by his predecessor towards the gallant Ney.

From Frankfort we learn that the Resolution which passed the House of Representatives recommending the recognition of the independence of Texas, has been laid on the table in the Senate till the first of June.

P. S. we have just heard that the Senate reconsidered the vote laying the resolution on the table, and it was passed.

On the 3d inst. Mr. Rudd introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives (which was laid on the table,) instructing our Senators in Congress to vote for Col. Johnson, as Vice President of the United States.

Mr. Rudd has been severely attacked by several of the Whig Presses for this cure, who urge that the vote for Harrison and Granger, is fully indicative of the Sentiments of the voters of Kentucky, that Mr. Granger is their choice.

We have hitherto combatted this position, by stating that Granger was only selected by Kentucky, from a belief that thereby New York might be induced to support Harrison in conjunction with him. This expectation having failed, it now becomes the duty of Kentucky to determine, whether, by her vote the great state of New York, with her forty representatives and the President, shall be further surfeited with an additional Senator? The great number of her representatives, gives her an influence over every other state; and this influence is greatly augmented by the election of Mr. Van Buren as President. And we shall see, who of the representatives in our State will still further extend that influence, so much deprecated pending the election of Mr. Van Buren, by advising our Senator in Congress to adhere to Mr. Granger, whose vote during the present session of Congress, can now leave no doubt of his abolition principles.

Hon. JOHN S. SPENCE has been elected by the Legislature of Maryland Senator of the United States to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. R. H. Goldsborough.

Please announce that for the Kentucky State Lottery, Class No. 5, decided at Baltimore, on the 24th ult. the following numbers were drawn, viz:

12, 23, 25, 9, 19, 70, 42, 38, 47, 69,

And that 9, 19, 70, the Capital Prize of \$8000 was sent by Graham to a Tennessee customer.

Whilst the American Forest is "winning golden honors" in England, the English Trees are doing the same in the U. States. The transplantation would seem to have been mutually beneficial. We should think this not a bad subject for a witty Editor to manufacture a good article.

Major Tilford, the President of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, in his annual report, gives the following statement, showing the situation of the Bank and its branches on the 31st December last.

Statement No. 6. Showing the situation of the Northern Bank of Kentucky and its offices, collectively, on the 31st December, 1836.

RESOURCES.

Bills Discounted, viz: at Principal bank \$799,810 14

at Offices, 643,135 96

\$1,442,946 10

Bills of Exchange, viz: at Principal bank 1,333,114 90

at Offices, 1,068,919 59

2,402,034 49

Bonds of the State of Kentucky, bearing interest at rate of five per cent. per annum, viz: at principal bank 448,000 00

at Offices, 560,000 00

1,008,000 00

Real Estate, Banking Houses in Lexington, Louisville & Paris 54,856 55

Amount due from principal bank, viz: to principal bank 373,693 35

at Offices, 557,954 63

931,648 03

State of Kentucky for interest on \$1,000,000 State Bonds 25,000 00

Cash on hand, viz: Gold and Silver 755,029 24

Notes of other Banks 562,365 00

1,317,394 24

7,179,876 41

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock, at principal bank \$552,995 00

at Offices, 2,275,000 00

\$2,827,995 00

Circulation, payable at principal bank 874,540 00

at Offices, 202,457 86

1,076,997 86

Amount due to other banks by principal bank 360,884 00

by Offices, 202,467 85

563,351 85

Due to Officers of the General Government, viz: by principal bank 336,770 78

by Office Louisville, 1,232,697 67

1,569,468 45

Due to Treasury State of Kentucky, Due to Bank U. S. in three equal annual installments, from 6th December, 1836, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum 553,142 69

Due to Individual Depositors, by principal bank 268,425 15

by Offices, 133,716 76

402,141 91

Contingent fund, 30 June, 1836 30,000

31 December, 15,000

45,000 00

Dividend, No. 1, Unclaimed 2,984 28

Profit and Loss, viz: net profits at principal bank 56,704 76

Office Louisville, 40,132 92

Office Paris, 119,470 86

Office Covington, 11,887 05

Office Richmond, 6,385 64

134,581 23

Deduct contingent fund 31 December 15,000 00

119,581 23

7,179,876 41

The net Profits of the Bank, deducting Current Expenses, Interest paid Bank United States, Contingent Fund, etc. are \$119,581 23

Deduct Dividend of 5 per cent. declared on the 2d January, amounting to 105,000 00

14,581 23

Surplus to the credit of Profit and Loss, \$13,581 23

JOHN TILFORD, Pres't.

The 8th of January, was noticed in this city on Monday last, (the 9th) in a genteel manner, in the discharge of artillery and small arms by our citizens.

Mr Editor—Why is it in looking over our last year's Tax List that an omission is made in recording the name of one of our Liquor Retailers, who is entitled to pay one hundred dollars for the privilege? The question proposed to the proper authority, is the money paid or not? or who is at fault? We ask for information, A CITIZEN.

From the Maysville Monitor.

CENSURE OF MR. LEIGH.

Resolutions, reprobating in strong and indignant terms the late letter of resignation of the Hon. Benj. W. Leigh, have been introduced into the Legislature of Virginia. These resolutions reiterate the adherence of the Legislature to the doctrine of instruction, and declare that "no man ought henceforth to accept or retain the appointment of Senator of the United States, from Virginia, who doth not hold himself bound to obey such instructions, or to resign the trust with which he is clothed."

Mr. Wise's brutal allusions to the illness of the President, his preposterous and idle allegations against the Executive Department, his invectives and abuse coupled with an empty parade of patriotic purpose, while they fall harmless at the feet of those whom they are designed to reach, are invoking for their prostituted author a fame as infamous as that of the Ephesian incendiary. Failing to be distinguished in any ennobling purpose, he prefers rather to have his name borne abroad associated with every thing infamous and degrading than to submit to the obscurity which a mere mediocrity of talent and despatch of honest principle would consign him. That Mr. Wise is a mere medium man in point of talent, few will deny. His speeches exhibit no traces of genius; they are common place, made up of the oft reiterated slang of partizan speakers and writers, and affording no evidence of more than ordinary information in their author. He speaks more to command the acclamation of the vulgar and the vicious who surround him and spur him on in his vile purposes, than to accomplish any particular object. His flatterers delight in his slanders against the grey haired veteran who presides in the white-house—they drink down with delighted gusto his abominable tirades against the Department; and hence, as a faithful servant he exerts his utmost to render them as violent and fierce as his soured temper and strained intellect can make them.

We observe that several of the opposition editors, who have candor and independence enough to avow their honest sentiments, have not scrupled to speak of Mr. Wise as the prostitution of his intellect and the infamy of his course deserve. It is a source of pride to the patriot that this incendiary and his labors, fail to command applause and countenance from any source other than those as degraded and polluted as himself.—*Id.*

The Kentucky whigs who sacrificed the glory of the State in their abandonment of Col. Johnson, will now have an opportunity of seeing in the votes of Francis Granger, the true principles of the man. Upon a motion to lay an abolition petition on the table, when four fifths of the House voted in the affirmative, Mr. Granger was found amid the little club of incendiaries who have found their way into Congress, voting in the negative!—He will lend a willing co-operation in all measures for distracting the councils of the nation upon the fearful subject of Abolition.—*Id.*

DR. WHITES TRIAL.

The investigations in the case of Richard H. White, on trial in the Circuit Court at Washington City, upon a charge of having set fire to the Treasury building in 1833, were closed on the 26th ult. and the case submitted for the decision

of the jury. After upwards of seventy hours of confinement, the jury returned into court without being able to agree upon a verdict. With consent of the prisoner's counsel, a juror was withdrawn, leaving the case to be tried over again. The evidence elicited on this trial, bearing most materially on the prisoner, was, communications made by him to others in which he confessed to have perpetrated the deed with which he is charged, and his notoriously infamous character. The principle witnesses in the case, both male and female, were persons of equally abandoned characters.—*Id.*

MICHIGAN.

The President of the United States has communicated to Congress, the proceedings of the Convention of Michigan, relative to the admission of that Territory into the Union, and the conditions prescribed in the act of Congress approved June 15th, 1836. The President thinks, that the Convention held, although not directed by any legislative authority, and originating from the people themselves in their primary assemblies, in as much as it has assented to the fundamental condition of the act, as performed all that is preliminary to the admission of Michigan into the Union. White this conviction, had the proper documents been received during the recess of Congress, he would not have hesitated to issue his proclamation as provided by law. The communication of the President, with accompanying documents, was referred to the committee on the Judiciary in the House of Representatives, and to the same committee in the Senate. The proper step will, no doubt, be speedily taken by Congress for the admission.—*Id.*

From the Baltimore Republican.

IN SENATE, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Andrew Jackson, jr. his Secretary transmitting the proceedings of a Convention of the people of Michigan, held on the 14th December instant, assenting to the boundary lines of their state as settled in the act for the admission of it into the Union. The message states that had these proceedings been received by him in the recess of Congress, he would have felt it his duty to have issued his proclamation, in pursuance of the act of Congress, declaring that Michigan was one of the sovereign states of the Union, notwithstanding the first Convention, called by the act of the territorial legislature, refused to assent to the prescribed limits, as the assent now submitted to Congress was given by a Convention held by the people themselves, in their primary capacity, and as the act of Congress does not say whether such assent must be given by a Convention called by act of the Territorial Legislature or by the authority of the people themselves. Under the circumstances, however, the President transmits the proceedings to Congress and recommends their earliest action on them.

Mr. GRUNDY moved to refer the message and documents to the Committee on the Judiciary. Carried.

(ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN D. C.)

Mr. ADAMS rose and presented a memorial from John Page and 26 other citizens of Silver Lake, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and moved its reference to the committee on that subject.

Mr. PICKENS inquired of the Chair if the Resolution (Mr. Pinckney's) adopted last session, was not still in force. The CHAIR decided that, that resolution expired with the session.

Mr. PICKENS objected to the reference of any such petition to a standing committee of the House.

Mr. PARKS moved to lay the petition on the table, which motion prevailed by a vote—yeas 116—nays 36.

So the petition was laid on the table. When the name of Mr. THOMPSON of S. C., was called that gentleman rose and inquired if he voted to lay the petition on the table, whether that vote would imply the reception of the petition.

The SPEAKER replied in the affirmative.

Mr. THOMPSON was then, on his own motion, excused from voting.

Mr. GADLAND, of Va. said he was temporarily absent when the roll was called, but if he had been present he should have voted against receiving this, or any other memorial of a similar character.

Mr. DAVIS moved a suspension of the rule in order take up a resolution submitted by him some days since, providing for the future disposition of all abolition memorials, by laying them on the table, without reading or being ordered to be printed or referred.

Mr. ANTHONY moved a call of the House, which was ordered by a vote of 77 to 65—and 170 members having answered to their names the call was dispensed with, and the motion of Mr. DAVIS rejected.

Petitions and memorials were then further presented in the order of States, and several bills were reported from the standing committees.

Messrs. McKim, Washington, and Thomas, presented petitions from the State of Maryland.

Mr. McKIM presented the memorial of a number of merchants of Baltimore, praying for the repeal of the 10th and 12th sections of the act of the 4th of July, 1832.

THE TARIFF.

The House then resumed the consid-

eration of the resolution heretofore under debate, offered by Mr. FRY, of Pa. instructing the committee on Agriculture to inquire into the expediency of repealing the duty on foreign Grain and Bread Stuffs of all kinds. The question pending was the amendments of Mr. J. Q. ADAMS to include the duties on foreign coals, salt and iron, and of Mr. WILLIAMS, of N. C. to include sugar.

Mr. ANTHONY who was entitled to the floor, addressed the house against his colleague's resolution.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, of La. the whole subject was laid on the table.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1836.

SHOCKING DISCLOSURES.

Our Court has been engaged yesterday and to-day in the trial of the Whites.—The District Attorney has concluded the testimony on the part of the United States this afternoon. A number of witnesses have been examined, several of whom have been friends and companions of Dr. White for these 20 years, and are in his confidence, because they have been participants in offences and criminal conversations which seem to have been perpetrated by White and his friends. Hicks and Dr. White, the two witnesses examined yesterday, proved, so far as the evidence of rogues and vagabonds is admitted as proof that Dr. White was a confederate with them in a variety of acts contrary not only to the statutes legal, but to the codes moral.

These witnesses swear to certain confessions which White is said to have made to them. In the first instance, before the act was committed, White told Hicks that he had been offered money to destroy the Treasury, in order to burn papers and documents there, which, if produced, would show there had been gross frauds committed, and that, being a good deal of a chemist, he could very easily, and in many ways produce combustion.

He further declared (alluding to this attempt) that he had a number of agents at his command, some of whom would be ready to commit murder at his direction, and for a very small compensation. I think he said fifteen dollars was the price of a man's life. It is sworn that he laid out his plan, which was to go to Washington, to take a house and wife; and to live like a gentleman as he alleged that many persons were in the practice of going on to Washington, and setting up for gentlemen and being introduced into genteel society without any questions being asked. The witness (Hicks) swears to another conversation after the burning had been perpetrated, in which White admitted that he had accomplished the act, but he had made nothing beyond his expenses by it; that he had earned by the means of false keys; and set fire to the papers. Other witnesses, although they do not, so far as I have heard, confirm that positive testimony as to the admission of the fact, testify to circumstances which show that White is a very desperate character, and leagued with a dangerous set of men, and that nothing but the lack of sufficient inducement of a pecuniary nature would be a security against their committing the most audacious crimes.

Mr. Brent endeavored to disqualify Hicks as a witness, by producing testimony to show that he did not believe in the existence of a God or in a state of future rewards and punishments, and the testimony went to show, that such were his sentiments at the time to which it referred, but as he expressly stated that he had changed his opinions, that he did now believe in a God, &c. and that he sent his children to a Sunday school, he was admitted to give testimony.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

LOSS OF THE STEAM PACKET DOLPHIN AND LOSS OF LIVES.—We deeply regret to learn by Captain Brooks, of the steamboat Santee, arrival this morning from Volusia, that on Saturday last, the 19th inst., about four o'clock in the afternoon, the steam packet Dolphin, Captain Rudolph, off St. John's bar, stopped to take a pilot on board, and in the act of starting the engine, the boiler burst and unfortunately killed fifteen persons.—The steamboat Santee being within three miles, immediately proceeded to the wreck and saved the following persons:

Colonel Brown, lady and two children; Mrs. Gibson and son; Dr. Martin, United States' Army; Mr. Waldron and Col. Dill, slightly wounded, and one person whose name we could not ascertain. Captain Rudolph, the stewardess, (a coloured woman) and four hands, one of whom is badly scalded.

The following are the names of the killed: Colonel Brooks, Lieut. Col. Alexander Mackey, United States Army; Miss Brown, daughter of Col. Brown; Barney Duce, mate; Beaury and Eldree, engineers; Kemroy, pilot; two deck hands, three stewards and three blacks.

It is worthy of remark that Dr. Martin of the Army, after the explosion took place, gave up his place in the scow to a lady, and clung to a log until the steamboat Santee came up.

The above are the particulars we have been able to ascertain.

No news from the Army since they departed from Volusia for the Wahoo swamp.

STRAYED.

FROM the subscriber in Lexington, on Main street, on Monday, January 24 1837—a **SORREL HORSE**, with Saddle, Bridle and Martingales on, 3 years old last spring, bald face, both hind feet white, about 15 hands high; no other marks recollected. Any person taking up said horse and delivering him to me at the Stamp Ground, or informing me, so that I get him again, shall be liberally rewarded.

JAS. ALSOP.

Jan 5, 1837.—2-3t

For the Kentucky Gazette.

THE FLAG OF LIBERTY.

When valor broke the galling chain,
And from the tyrant's grasp had sprung;
The goddess raised a chanting strain,
And thus to freedom's votaries sung:

"Free'd from a tyrant's ruthless hand,
The guardian angel's hand shall be,
Stretch'd o'er Columbia's fair land,
To guard her sons and liberty."

"Brave Washington's immortal name,
Rever'd and lov'd shall ever be,
Will kindle freemen's hearts to flame,
To strike for right and liberty."

"If e'er the day, if e'er the hour
Should bring a tyrant's captivity
Upon this consecrated shore,
O think of him and victory!"

And as the Goddess minstrel sang,
She wav'd a laurel in her hand,
Along the vault of Heaven it rung,
And echo'd o'er Columbia's land.

The minstrel's voice again arose,
Sweet as a vision's melody,
Now in the fire of song it glows,
And when 'twas said seem'd to remain:

And then she knelt at Union's shrine,
And plac'd this laurel on his brow,
Then Freedom's arm around extol'd—
In sanguine hopes they seem'd to glow

She took her scarf of liquid gold
And bound around this youthful pair,
And ev'ry rich and tinsel fold
Contain'd a bright and gilded star.

"This is the Flag of Liberty!
Its sons to greatness shall arise,
Triumphant wave o'er land and sea,
And plant its standard in the skies!"

STUDENT.

DIED.—Charles X. ex-king of France, of cholera, on the 6th November.

—Sir Robert Liston, former Minister from England to the United States, at his seat near Edinburgh, Scotland.

—Mrs. O'Connell, the wife of Daniel O'Connell, M. P.

LOST IN THIS CITY.

ON the evening of the 10th inst. a small bundle of **NOTES & ACCOUNTS**, among which are the following: one on Thos. J. Hays, for \$322 and seventy odd cents, and one on same for \$100; one on Buford E. Allen, for \$250; one on Samuel Wynne, for \$150; one on Harvey G. Berry, for \$110; together with several other notes under 50 dollars each; and about \$200 worth of accounts. Any person finding the above bundle of notes and accounts, and delivering the same to me in this city, shall be liberally rewarded. I hereby form any of the above named gentlemen from paying them, should they be presented for liquidation.

WM H GARNETT.

Lex Jan 11, 1837.—2-3t



TREASURER'S OFFICE,

LEXINGTON & OHIO RAIL ROAD CO.

January 1, 1837.

ORDERED, that a dividend of four per cent. be, and the same is hereby declared on the capital paid in, payable on and after the first

